WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889.

Amosements To-Day Booth's The tree Houses Dunges. Million. Branklyn Academy o May e-Challer. Daly's New Leastre-Tell (a) Vible. Mathes. 1 ifth Avenue | heaty- Pariet a Penzance. Butther Ginnal Opera House—My Awim Dol. Malines.
Haverly's hotel-The Proce Malines.
Ruster & Hind & Garden - Jesuit
Maddenn Square Theater Hard Kirks.
New York - Kniling Rink - Malines av., 18th and 19th et Nilt is tourd no The Hack Cook Marines Now York Aquirium Particus Circus, Matthee Netional Academ - et Beelg - Water Color Exhibition Olympic Theatre -Streets of New York - Endough Park Theatre - Colores

Son Properties Minstrola-Picates of Sandy Hook St. Invers Hall- La Descrition de Point. Theater Comique—Mailian Coardouptis, Hatines. Tony Postor's theater—Variets. Union Square Theater—The False Friend. Walter his Theatre-The Collins layer.

Mr. Bayard as a Candidate for President.

We printed vesterday a speech delivered on the village green at Dover, in the State of Delaware, on June 27, 1861. The report of the speech, copied from the Delaware Gazette, is believed to be full and accurate.

In that speech Mr. BAYARD strongly opposed coercing the seceding States to remain in the Union. He declared himself in favor of allowing these States to go in peace. Why, then," he asked, "may not two American confederacies exist side by side, without conflict, each emulating the other in the progress of civilization?" "I believe solemnly," he added, "that the war haugurated by A BRAHAM LINCOLN and his Cabinct is wo a than fruitless, that it will prove more disastrous to the North than to the South, and never will accomplish its professed objects.'

In our judgment, no man who entertained and publicly uttered such sentiments in 1861 can be elected President in 1880. All Mr. BAYARD'S acquirements and accomplishhim nothing at present as a candidate for that office. No man who was not zealously for the war, no man whose position in reference to the war was doubtful, will be chosen. his position was not doubtful; he was bitterly opposed to the preservation of the Union by force. He must now abide by the consequences. He cannot escape them. And most decidedly among these is practical exclusion from the office of President.

Many, very many, of the best men in the land would rejoice to see Mr. BAYARD in the White House; but with this fatal speech before them, it would be sheer madness in the Democratic party to nominate him.

If the Republicans succeed in electing their candidate for President this year, it will be owing wholly to their supposed greater loyalty to the Union and the war. It was Mr. CONKLING's vivid sketch of the the Confederate Brigadiers in the Na-Union element throughout the ever loyal States, and first set on foot the powerful movement for Grant's third election.

GRANT or any other candidate run by the Republicans is certain to be elected unless he is opposed by a Democratic candidate erful, to be slightly lucking.

be defeated.

But the Democratic candidate, if elected at all must be elected by the votes of the deed, the indomnity exacted by her oppopeople. And there will be a great and fatal | nent should be grossly exorbitant. falling off in the number of these votes if a candidate be nominated whose localty to original cosus belli, in order to demonstrate the Union or whose approval of the war has | how completely the situation has been ever been doubted.

To win we must have a strong War Dem- | which will naturally invoke the concl for the Presidency will be lost before it is | power with Chill. The quarrel, which cul-

Stop the Leaks.

The Committee on Appropriations of the was begun in the Forty-fourth Congress. With a President in earnest for reform, it actual cost of carrying on the Government field of the civil service, invite the stern hand of retreneliment.

While the Fraudulent President may employ the veto, all these objects cannot be publics, and that whatever export duties attained. But it is practicable to put checks and limits on expenditures, where none how | in this belt, should be shared on equal terms exist, and to withhold discretion where it I between the two Governments. This comhas been scandalously abused. The preent | pact, which, on its face, looks intricate, was exposures in the postal service have at- at bottom reasonable enough, since Chili. have only scratched the surface of that de- lones, which had long been occupied partment, as will be discovered whenever a by her, could only ship the mineral thorough investigation is made with no in- products of the Atacama desert through terest of concentment behind it.

and dispenses many of them to favorites ent. Chill in this compact. All she gained was ulated by the value of the job. The inter- | thrifty citizens to work in peace among the mediary does nothing but draw his share of pitre beds of Atacama; and it is not her A system which permits such practices can- | to avail themselves of the same facilities.

not be defended. The manufacture of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards has become an immense business. The aggregate value of these different neticles for the last fiscal year was \$29,5 is 350.93, according to the official report, of which twenty-eight and a haif millions were for general use, and about a million

for official purposes. A Bureau of Engraving and Printing is kept up at Washington at an expense of about four fundred thousand dollars a year, and a special furlding was recently erected upon a purch and site for its exclusive the rations. That have a to supposed to have all the medities for every form of engineeing and printing required in the public service It certainly costs comign money to assure them. But while this resource exists, and is capable of extension, the postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, and made are given that the emitrant to be congressed and reported In dustant also point, wo estimation, then called a check upon these hours, which summed an over twoive hundred and twenty nutlions last year. The cost of manufacture alone is reported as follows:

Stamped crystolers and newspaper wrappers .. Street

manufacture of and for distributing these | quintal on the saltpetre of a Chilian corstamps, cards, and envelopes at large salaries, all political pets of the department. Some of them are brothers and other near relations of the assistants who give out the contracts, and through whose offices the accounts pass, or who control the appointments. TYNER, BRADY, and HAZEN direct the three branches into which the postal service is distributed. Erring Brother KEY is the mere figurehead, who signs official documents, draws his salary with unfailing regularity, and takes the world easy. He is wholly ignorant of much that occurs in his own department, and was astonished when he was compelled to ask the House of Representatives for two millions deliciency in the star service soon after sending in the annual report, which contained no allusion to it. He may not know, what his assistants certainly do know, that there is no real check upon the large outlay for the manufacture of stamps, cards, and envelopes. And if he had the knowledge, it

would make no difference. Here are two plain cases for the action of he Committee on Appropriations, and they are but ordinary examples of others in every department, showing how easy it would be to retrench expenditures upon a large scale, if the proper intelligence, appliention, and courage were addressed to that bject. The charge on the Treasury which this loose method involves is sufficiently serious in itself to demand attention. But as a feature in the corrupt and collusive practices that prevail at Washington, it ought to be turned inside out by the severest scrutiny, so that the jobbers on both sides may be exposed to public view and be branded as they deserve.

The News from South America.

According to the latest news received by cable, the alliance between Peru and Bolivia has been broken off. There is something almost ludierous in this abandonment of her ally by the State which is regrousible for the existing wer in South America. As ments and personal qualifications will avail the causes of this conflict were rather commercial than political, and should be totally removed by an acquiescence of Belivin in the status que, it is plain that the end of the struggle is at hand, pro-Mr. BAYARD was not in favor of the war: vided, of course, the Government of Santiago continues to evince a reasonable degre of prudence and moderation. Chill we must bear in mind, had no

quarrel with Peru, and the grave losses and humiliation suffered by the latter power reducto her own wanton intervention in disputes which did not rightfully concern her. The secret treaty concluded with Bolivia was a hostile act, entirely unprovoked on the part of the Santiago Government; and it now, appears that, even according to the terms of that instrument. Peru was not bound to support the authorities of La Paz in the course of spoliation and aggression which compelled a conflict. The motive which prompted the bankrupt great and tapidly advancing power of Government of Lima is sufficiently paipuble. Drawing a large part of its tional Legislature which first alarmed the revenue from export duties on the shipped from its southern ports, it viewed with singular disfavor the competition of the Chilian nitre beds which had been opened in the desert of Atacama, and which, according to treaty between Bolivia and Chili, were relatively who was an out-and-out war man. It is in | free from duties. That this treaty should this respect that some would consider even be broken, and that equivalent burdens Mr. Honatio Sexmoun, otherwise all-pow- should be imposed on all exports of the valuable commodity, was obviously the interest For ourselves, we have no personal prefer- of the straitened treasury of Lima. The ences. It is no time for the includence of attitude, however, of Peru throughout this such preferences when our free institutions | quarrel has been that of an accomplice and are in imminent danger of overthrow at auxiliary; and now that her principal has the hands of a military despot, unless GRANT | retreated from the field, there is no reason why she should longer persist in bearing the brunt of an unequal contest unless, in-

It may be well to indicate very briefly the changed by the new attitude of Bollvia, ocrat. Without such a candidate the battle | of a separate treaty by the last-named minated last year in overt hostilities, arose trom repeated violations of a compact arthonestly to reduce all unnecessary expendi- twenty-four years' standing was settled by tures, and to go on with the work which | Chill's surrender of the port of Mejillones, and by her agreement to recognize the twenty-fourth degree of south latitude as would not be difficult to bring down the | the southern boundary of Bolivia. In return for this concession, which attested a by twenty-five and perhaps thirty millions | sincere desire of conciliation and peace, it a year. The army, the navy, and the whole | was stipulated that the belt of territory lying between latitude 23° and 25° should constitute a neutral zone, thrown should be levied on minerals extracted withtracted attentionall over the country. They | saving given up the harbor of Mejil Bolivian ports belonging to this neutral The transportation of the mulls by steam- | 2 me. We should add that Chili had further bost costs annually from three-quarters to agreed to divide with Bolivia the guano a million of dollars. The last appropriation | deposits on the islands off this part of the was nine hundred thousand. This service | coast, a source of wealth which the latter is wholly in the power of the Postmaster- power, not possessing any navy, could General, or, practically speaking, of his bever have sequired by force. In a word, Second Assistant, who makes all continues all the sacrilless assured to be on the side of

the profit, and the Treasury foots the bid. | fault if the indolent Bolivians have neglected This agreement was faithfully executed by the Santiago Government, but it was peedily broken by the neighboring repulslie. No sooner had the mines of Chracoles and Antofagasta, situated in the neutral zone, attained an extraordinary development, through the application of Chillian apital and industry, than the authorities of La Paz refused to turn over a moiety of he duties levied upon exports. Payment of those sums was finally demanded by Chill, upon benefity of an immediate resumption of the territory previously occupied, but a war at this time was averted by what is known as the "arrangement of La Paz," made in 1872, by which Chili agreed to necept ne-half of the net sum remaining after secting the whole expenditure of the Holian idinini-tration in the upper half of the contell. Two years later she went further, and by the treaty of August, 1874, abandonedultogether her share of the duties in exchange for a government that Chillan capital and later should, for twenty-five years, be is nothing in the department we the to be subject to no higher imposts then were then exacted. The tranquillity which such saccilices were expected to insure was of short duration. The Bolivian administration howed itself more and more unfriendly toward Chillian residents, treating them with

wipolic unfairness in criminal and civil

poration which had invested some five millions of dollars in the Atacama desert. Relying on their secret treaty with Peru, the authorities of La Paz paid no heed to the protests of the Santiago Government, and a twelvemonth later, in February, 1879, expelled the above-mentioned Chilian company by an official decree, and confiscated its whole property. It was the news of this spollation which caused the President of Chili to order the military occupation of the Atacama district, an operation which was promptly effected without loss of life. It was thus the war began between Chili and Bolivia, to which subsequently Peru, im-

pelled by the desire of controlling the price

of nitrate products, and confiding in her

preponderance at sea, became a party. That the former neutral zone, whose in exhaustible deposits of saltpetre provoked the present war, will henceforth become an integral part of Chilian territory we cannot doubt. Whether Chili will also insist upon annexing that strip of Peruvian coast containing the harbors of Iquique and Pisagua, now in the possession of her troops, remains to be seen. It is possible that Bolivia, in consideration of her convenient action at this juncture, may be allowed an outlet to the sea at the cost of her late ally. But in view of the menacing attitude of Buenos Ayres, it will be wise for Chili to evince sobriety and self-control in the matter of the indemnity required from her Peruvian opponent. In her last war with Peru, some forty years ago, her army occupied Lima, but that brilliant achievement conferred no substantial benefit upon the victors. Better than that barren triumph would be a peace concluded on such mode rate terms as, without driving the Peruvians to desperation, would compensate Chili's disbursements by the mineral wealth of Atacama, together, perhaps, with Iquique and Pisagua, and the group of nitrate deposits to which those towns are keys.

A Doubtful and Dangerous Bill.

A most important bill has been introduced in the Assembly to provide for the organization and formation of companies for the purpose of increasing the water supply of any river or stream in this State, in aid of milling and manufacturing interests.

The distinguishing and chief provision of the act is that in case any company formed under this act is unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate required for the purposes of its incorporation, it shall have the right to acquire title to the same by the appraisal of commissioners appointed by the preme Court. So that a man owning a water power, or land lying under the bed of a river, or land that would be overflowed by raising a dam on a river below him, must sell, to such a company, whether he is willing or not; and that, too, not at his own price, but at any price which the Supreme Court Commissioners may see fit to put upon it!

This is not taking land for public purposes. It is a compulsory sale by an individual to a private corporation; and it is a fundamental change in the policy hitherto pursued and the law heretofore existing in this State; and where in the Constitution is

found the authority for making it? A precedent may be found, dating back to an early period, in the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts; but so great a lawyer as DANIEL WEBSTER once in our hearing pronounced that provision in the Massachusetts statutes "clearly unconstitutional," repeating the words with great emphasisclearly unconstitutional."

Some of the delegates who meet in Utlea o-day took part in local celebrations of the birthday of the man who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. How can any man who has just taken a fresh draught from that fountainhead of patriotsm give his voice and vote for the subversion of the free institutions which Washington be queathed to his country?

Philadelphia wants \$893,000 out of the national Treasury for the improvement of her rivers, and has invaded Washington in force to get it. If she falls, it will not be from undue modesty in pressing her claims. The delegadescribed as one of the largest ever seen there ranged in 1866 between the Governments of and includes millionaires, city officials, vesse Santingo and La Paz. At the date specified | owners, editors, and a colonel of engineers flouse of Representatives no doubt intend it was supposed that a controversy of Speaker Randall, Senator Wallace, Judge KELLEY, HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, and other Pennsylvania Congressmen are, it appears, willing to spend and be spent in this holy cause.

> In attempting to explain, Mr. REAGAN made a bad matter worse. In a moment of anger he said offensive words concerning members of the Commerce Committee, and intimuted that Speaker Randart had packed the committee so that the Inter-State Commerce bill might be reported adversely. When, vesopen to the mining industries of both re- terday, he attempted to excuse himself for his language, Speaker BANDALL and members of the committee felt called upon to answer him. and before it was through Mr. REAGAN doubtless wished that he had kept his seat,

The one feature of the Senate proceedings was Mr. Vest's defense of these who are try ing to open the Indian Territory. The Missouri Senator seemed to be especially annoyed at rumors that Jay Gotto has a powerful lobby at work in the interest of getting the Indians out and the railroads in. Mr. VEST was very intimated that those who think otherwise are lunatics.

Haves decides, as he was expected to, that the abusive language used by Gen. W. T. paper correspondent, does not call for a court martial, and refers Mr. Boyston to the civil courts for his remedy. It is believed that the high prices, to be subjet for a royalty reg. an opportunity for her industrious and newspaper correspondent will see a this remedy without any unnecessary delay.

It reads like a romance to see the Albany Ecening Journal opposing with all its might, day after day, a cardinal measure on which the Governor of its party had set his heart. Since the Journal was founded, the State has had five Whig Governors and five Republican Governors; and it has been the personal and political organ and mouthplece of every one of them till now. But the nomination of John F. Smyth by Gov. Connell for reappointment to the office of Superintendent of Insurance seems to be a load which the Journal cannot carry. It pours column after column of admonition upon the head of the Governor for adhering to SMYTH. and warns the Republicans of the Senate that the party cannot afford to have his nomination confirmed. This is independence in an unexpected quarter.

Canada seems to be much more in earnest than the United States about enclosing Ningara in an international park. The bill for a con mission on the subject has passed its third reading in the Ontario Legislative Assembly. But only when decisive action is taken by New York will the Niagara back drivers enjoy them-

That the disease which broke out in Japan inst spring was Asiatic cholera of an unusually deadly type seems to be now admitted on all that, up to Dec. 27, 168,314 individuals had been stricken down; of these, 101,304 had died, der treatment. Our of every 1,000 Japanese causes, levying additional contributions in subjects. 5 had been attacked, and the percent The final year ciding June 20, 1883, \$182.000 the guise of municipal taxes, and finally age of mortality among the attacked had There are agents for superintending the imposing a new duty of ten cents per reached the high figure of 62.22. "It should I claved in 1877, and it came out 8 to 7.

never be forgotten," says the Tokio Times, 'that the cholera was first imported from Amoy, at a time when the desire of the Japanese Government to enforce quarantine upon ships coming from that port, known to be in-

fected, was overborne by the British Minister." The average Congressional eulogy is compounded of sham sentiment and tawdry rhetoric in about equal parts, and it is hard to lecide which of the two is the more offensive Take the speeches delivered in the House on Monday, nominally in honor of the late Mr. Lax of Missouri. One of the orators started off as " I miss some well-remembered faces follows: that on a yesterday all but (sic) were flushed with health and beaming with the pride of intellect. They have gone

'The way to dusty death.' "

In closing he again dropped into poetry. "Death has its conquest," he said, "and the grave its gloom, but there is a victory over both; All human bodies yield to death's decree,

Another eulogist, the eloquent Mr. KNOTT, began by laying down the hardly novel propesiion that "one of the most pleasing characteristics of humanity is the universal disposition among men to honor their dead:" he rounded off his peroration with a quotation from Horacz, spouted in the very original Latin. A third honorable member informed Mr. Speaker that it was " painful to pay the last

sad tribute of respect to any departed associate." Is it really worth while to stop the public business in order to give a few such men the opportunity to inflict this sort of stuff upon the ears of their fellow members and the pages of the Congressional Record?

It is not surprising that the One Man power in local party organization should be for setting up the One Man power in the country.

The apprehension of the St. Petersburg police that the city will be fired during the festival of the 3d of March may or may not have been raised by the agents of the police for the purpose of terrifying the people. However it may turn out, the Czar is living in a reign of terror, and it may be said with tenth that never did monarch approach a so-called anniversary festival of his accession to the throne with more melancholy forebodings, and never did imperial feasts wear a more funereal aspect.

There is a gleam of hope for diamond lealers and owners in the doubts thrown by Prof. Roscoz of Manchester on the HANNAY discovery of the crystallization of carbons. After all, even should diamonds be manufactured in the chemists' shops, there will perhaps always be a way of testing them and distinguishing them from those made in the laboratory of nature.

The hacking of a fox to death with jackknives by the Richmond County Hunt, on Monday, is generally conceded to be rather an unsportsmanilke act. It would be more humanto confine fox hunting to the pursuit of the festive anise bag.

The American Jockey Club offers an attractive programme for its spring meetingbarely to be called a spring meeting, going by the calendar, since it does not begin until May On that day, which is also Decoration Day, and on June 2, June 5, June 10, and June 12. there will be five races each day; on June 8 there will be four races. The details show that with favorable weather unprecedented crowds of spectators may be looked for

Doing Wrong to Do Good.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The House Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington reports favorably on the resolution appropriating a grant of money for the relief of the poor in Ireland, and increases from \$100,000 to \$300,000 the amount which it is proposed to vote for this purpose

I suppose there is no doubt that the resolution will pass. The heart of the American pubic has been wakened and warmed to generous sympathy for the suffering poorfof Ireland; and he will be a courageous man who raises his voice in Congress against the appropriation that is urged as a nation's act of charity.

Yet I suppose there is not a member of Con-gress who, when he votes for the gift of \$300,000 to the Irish poor, will not know that he is giving away that which he has no right to give. The various purposes for which Congress may apprepriate money out of the public fund

are enumerated by the Constitution; that instrument does not provide, either explicitly or constructively, for charitable donations to the poor of another country. Congress has the same power, neither more

or less, to vote money to fill hungry mouths in Ireland or in Russia, as it has to appropriate money to buy an estate for Lord Beaconsfield or a new palace for the Czar. The praiseworthiness or folly of the motive does not enter into

Let Congress do good by doing wrong, if the ountry chooses to wink at the generous dereiction; but let the distinction between the right and the wrong be kept clearly in mind. A PRIEND OF ERIN.

Royal Rehearsals.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sig: A Mexican telegram to Tax Sex today narrates that Gen, Grant witnessed, in the vicinity of Orizabi, one of the native ofts, "tailing the bull," and was so pleased with the performance that he had site of the sportsmen called, and complimented him on his expert essin the hazard one sport. This is quite in the site of the Cast of Kuesia, when at the theatre be commanded the presence at his box of a favorus setter, and awards his granious approval, with , exchance, a pure, a dismond or a secondarion to addition. To be sure, Gen thank bests with a more policy of bulls ratio, but it will do for a vehicenal of the imperial part he expects to play, by and by, in Naw Yong, Feb. 24, 1880. Bartanees.

The Parade on St. Patrick's Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUS Some of the the again they take at the second when they call that

Then again they talk plant our own of feeling for the stream is some of feeling that the relations is There is the feeling of the production of the feeling of the production of the feeling of the feeli New York, Feb 23.

That Seal of Primacy.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the forth American Sevices Mr. Howe says of Grant and the aird term. "The enger world has set the seal of did form "18 such transfer on him."

Sow I wish to nonze what slape the scalardi take in tenter with the a management with the force of a management with the force of a management of the little of the scalar of t

The Fishkill Bank Suits.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. Feb. 24.-In the Fishkail Bank suits, the Court of Aspeals affirmed the decrease of the General Ferm in layer or the Fishkail Savina Instante to the amount of every \$50,000 It is suit in the fishkail the fishkail of the fishkail and the saving \$50,000 It is suit in \$50,000 It is s

Aegro Exedus from North Carolina. PETERSBURO, Va., Feb. 24.—Several families of clored congraths from Wartendon, N. C., graved here his attentione on roate for Indiana. The party condition which of some and small children. Several hundred nor will sharily tellow.

The New York Evening Express Statesman's James and Jamese, for 1980, gives a magazine stea of the anowiedge, skill, and industry of its compilers. Rosein Jackson and Peck. It is of expecial value to politicians hands. From the official flaures furnished by and others interested in public affairs. It contains not the Government to the Tokio Times, it appears only detailed accounts of the various departments of the Government, and the statistics of the country, and man cial data, but the chief political commutees, platforms and election returns, while for New Yorkers it has add tional value in its statistics of the State and city. It is an excellent manual of reservoice.

The game of Fifteen is not new. It was

MR. TILDEN AND THE PRESIDENCY. A LAND SLIDE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Interview with One of his Friends in Re-

gard to the Approaching Canvass ALBANY, Feb. 22 .- The sphinx-like silence which Mr. Tilden preserves in regard to his political purposes confounds the wise and makes the foolish rage. Deductions from his eticence are made to suit the wishes of these who draw them. Some assert that he is out of the field, that his name will not be heard in the Convention. Others explain that he is to be nominated and then is to decline. But a brief cross-examination makes it evident that these opinions are based entirely on guess work. In the search for something authoritative, I sought out a personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden, who on several previous occasions has revealed to me the true inwardness of the situation. While this friend does not profess to speak by authority. It is evident that he knows how the ground

lies in the neighborhood of Gramercy Park. Mr. Tilden," says this gentleman, "has not lifted a hand to influence the action of the Democratic National Convention. He has signified to nobody his willingness to accept a nomination. He has not asked the support of a single politician in or out of this State. He has kept himself absolutely free from entangling alliances of every sort. But he is stronger to-day in politics than ever before. His influence is broader, his power is deeper. A host of men have come to him during the past year, influential Democrats from all the States of the Union, volunteering their support. He has answered them that for the present at least be has nothing to ask. To one who reminded him that he had promised to lead where any dared to follow, he answered: 'I was seven years younger when I said that, and I promised also follow where others dared to lead.' To another, who reminded him that his retirement would leave his friends in the lurch, he said : Lam inactive in politics but not indifferent. I shall not desert those who have served the muse. If I retire, you may rest assured that the leadership of the party will rest in the hands of

By reason of this utterance and other remarks of like purport, many persons have immeed to the conclusion that Mr. Tilden has ompleted his arrangements to retire to private ife. Some have ascribed his willingness to re-inquish his claims to the state of his health. To those who see him for the first time he appears to be an infirm and ailing man. But he s' much stronger than he seems. Certain physical eccentricities have grown with age He almost always carries his left arm as if it were limp and helpless. The hand appears to be partly withered, and the prevailing impression is that he has had a stroke of paralysis on

be partly withered, and the prevailing impression is that he has had a stroke of paralysis on the left side. The fact is, he never has had a symptom of paralysis. A sort of goult deposit has settled in the second and third imaers of the left hand, making them stiff, and leading him to carry his arm in a constrained position. Since he was eighteen he has suffered more or cass from bronchia difficulty and during the past year or two this trouble has somewhat increased. He always found it ensier to shock in a low than in a loud tone of voice, and his low tone often sinks now to a whisper. But the assertion that he has lost his voice is entirely faise. His general health is excellent. He has done an amount of work during the past year which would tax the strength and energy of any man in the country. He cames of a leng-lived family, and there is no reason why he should not live for ten years. He is just sixty-six."

"What of his Presulential prospects?"

"Mr. Tilden can have the Democratic nomination if he wants?. He can have it, not as the result of any effort made by himself or his friends, but because he is the first choice of the neople. In Ohio he is five per cent, stronger tan any Ohio man. This is the opinion not merely of Judge Thurman's rivals, but of his friends. They will give the complimentary vote of the State to Thurman undoubtedly, but as soon as he withdraws Ohio is for Tilden, first, last, and all the time. Indiana is also for Tilden. Nobedy exposes that Mr. Hendricks will be nominated for the first place on the ticket. Indiana will councilment him as Ohio does Thurman, but when he is out of the way, she will east her solid vote to Tilden. His strength in these two Santes, which oppose of the hendricks will be nominated for the first place on the ticket. Indiana will councilment him as Ohio does the right against leavier odds in 1876 under Tilden. The permetary in 1876, is easily explained. The Democrats two Sintes, which oppose his not have the observable of the foundant him has only one of the wa ership success is not only possible but probe His organizing ability is so great that he sources his followers with courage. They so

estitinity win."

"But has Mr. Tilden done anything to heal the dissensions in this State?"

"Not he has done nothing to promote his Presidential prespects anywhere. But the dissensions in New York are not so sections as is generally supposed. White John Kelly and his generally supposed. generally supposed. While John Kerly and his immediate associates attenued to magnify the Tammany boil into a revoit against Tiblen, it derived its strength solely from dissatisfaction with Gov. Rotenson's administration. The removal of Gumbleton and the summary attempt to dismiss the Police Commissioners were treated by the rank and file of Tammany Hall as substantial greaners. to distriss the Poice Commissioners were treated by the rank and file of Tammany Hall as substantial grievances. In the country, some of Robinson's vetoes gave great offence; his management of the canals ahenated thousands of workingmen, and his brison policy provided the writh of artisans generally. It is proper now to say that during his whole term of service Grac. Robinson never sought nor followed Mr. Thickins advice. The bott was a failure, mass such as it did not lead to the election of John Keily's county locket. This failure who make it quite impossible for Mr. Keily or anybeig else to carry Tammany Hall away from the support of the regular Presidential treat this year. If you don't it, ask the first representative of that organization that you had not be med, and he will confirm my statement. If Mr. Thoen is nominated, Tammany will support him. You may put that down among the certainties."

"You say Thich has not yet made up his mind about accoping a nomination. When is he likely to reach a decision?"

"Within a month or six weeks. He is not the bammark that he dreads so much as the dittes beyond. It is not the bammarks that he dreads so much as the dittes beyond.

the campaign that he dreads so much as the duties beyond. If he is conted again, he will be mangurated; and his administration will be

be inaugurated; and his administration will be about the mest hotate in art solitical history. He will set out to rest up the abuses which have been growing for twenty years. He will restore constitutional methods of government and make it dangerous to stoal.

"If he declines the meanination will be play an indifferent pair in the canvas ?"

"X. He will support the ficket as earnestly and residence he he besidely could if he were himself the annihilate."

Now, believe Tanak, in conclusion, "what you think will Mr. Thien be the Democratic concludate for President?"

"Yes, I think he will. But that is only an outdoned for yown. It is tassed on nothing that Mr. Thilen has said. He is not in the habit, however, of despring his friends, and his friends will not consent to "swap horses" at this critical juncture."

A Check to Ticket Speculators. The Board of Aldermen's Committee on Law

sion to places of amusement. The ordinance provides such to places or ambachient. The ordinance provides that takes showningers under details a hermal from the Mayor, and Whon so had because the large are a hadge. The house of her to take \$100, and \$50 is to to the charge for the runswater that so the factor. For a consideration who shall set threads, in other the side of a so, an any when within near honders for the the entrainer to a fine of ambachies of the side of ambachies of the side of a subsection of the factor of a subsection that he may well may also are accorded, and, if convicted, be fined \$50 or tampisoned to days.

An Overcrowded School. Sanitary Inspector James E. Pendieton of the

Broaking Health Board vesterilar submitted a report showing the overcrowded conduction of Fubbic School Na. 23 m Consolves street, fear Humbs life. There are 1,802 purels attached in the sectors, and there are 1,670 m account attached in the sectors, and there are 1,670 m account attached for the sectors, and the affilies are 34 purels who lives have a 48 and in all the are 34 purels who lives have a 48 and in all the are 34 purels who lives have a 48 and in all the are 34 purels who lives have a 48 and in all the are 34 purels who lives have been a sector which have been added to the submitted for the sectors whether determine the lives are 42 purels and 10 purels are 34 purels are 34 purels are 34 purels are 34 purels and 10 purels are 34 purels the colour destroy. In heavest a resolution the colours is removed by the proceeding among of the wider reside without the destroy. The heart referred the report to the Board of Educat

The Forty-second Street Reservoir. Mayor Cooper yesterday vetoed the Aideron's resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass

Schatter W. W. Aster's tall to remove the Forty-second street reserver. Reministrances are not the present de the Roard from the Smaller has stort, the Hoard at Fire Uncornecters, and the Society, and from the hotel Keepers in the not of the reservoir.

Increase of Crime in Canada, OTTAWA, Feb. 24.-In the House of Commons

Mr. Blake to-day introduced a bill for the more effectual prevention of crune. He said the increase of crune was in the reministration an increase of 2) per continue in two years. He proposed to subject oid convicts to a system of police surveillance and stringent supervision. The Government will probably adopt the bill.

Irenting a Wave that Besslated the Land for

mile. When the bank was submarked by the feet deep was thrown in on the opposite bank, which rushed inland for fifteen mile over the level country, destroying buildings uproofing trees and statering the fences. The scene is described as having been terrific. William Edge, who lived on the bank from which the slide took place, was working on the opposite side of the river. He was caught by the slide of the river.

was a slope of ten acres, on which the owner was preparing to build a new farmbouse. He has enauged his mind, and the house will be built farther from the treacherous bank.

A Militiaman Heard From.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The griev-

roubles into the sympathetic ear of Tue Scs. are, no

oubt, often imag nary. Most of the soldiers received

tune of war, and should be glad to escape with whole

hodies. But we never hear any complaint from the pa-trictic men who were the first to shoulder their mus-kets and march to the relief of Washington, without

er of bounty, or even a thought of it is or their services. I mean the mathematic of the State of New York, who turnished their forms, and in many instances bounts their one while in the United States service. I remain yell paying \$1 a day for several weeks for my while the officers of the comments were the service.

ild as much fickling and smallers as much now about many of the men who granible so much now about panys of the men who granibed in a constraint of our National Guard regiments hold their annual remions, and finds proudly to their past record, but we never hear of their holding out their hands and asking more pay for services rendered fitteen years ago.

Civis Miles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I crave

ermission to spin my yarn apropos of the Weaver bill

scussion. I entered the service of the United States,

the Potomac, the Third Division of the Second Corps. We

followed the fortunes of Little Mack, Burnside, Hooker, Mende, and Grant. We were first paid in gold mar Wash-

Pope, with his headquarters in the saidle and his second for Rin battle, and after that inverticate experim ut. Auto Mack came, bars ugan for a short essent. Then there is an experiment of Chainele are the Holmes, with their Frederickshorg and Chainele are vite. Then Meads and finally strain. All tols there our mores was worth about the cert on a bolar, attenual, I lief. Sain has produced \$13 a month in real minus, and had at first rold is most. Was the recentack as cool to so in July 12, 1994, as the gold disar would have been? Would it but as many pairs of shock in our babies at home-us unto flour! I so un softening to be held as a light thing? Are sir vaccinese in all those years orizotters, our long narghes in bit, swel crim weather, our wounds achieve desirisations? I had mat the Weaver bill is simple section. History Feb. 22.

WATERFORD, Feb. 23.-The Rev. Dr. R. S.

House of this village, on his return from missionary laters in Siam a few years ago, brought two Siamese

ouths for the purpose of educating them. One of these

Kawn, has made rapid progress, and is now a student at

be Military Academy in Granville, Washington County nine & Astri Schaffler Francisco Mannis Inther, Praince En-ths both a high office under the King, but I give with this both a high office under the King, but I give with the behavior of the County regions from a Specimen in manner of the County of the County causest from a Specimen in manner of the County of the

Successful Strike on the Panama Railroad.

lead of the 14th inst says that the Governor of that

the Farama Radician that from this date they will receive \$1.00 ker day according to a compression effected
broady has intervention with the General superprisely
set. Mr. R. Modes, Libboures in jumple and standard
work in the high will receive. \$1 per day and thank The
strikers had been publicable from the and thank The
the radical common that raised the promine of American gold to far receive and will receive the rate. So
this transferences that the Compression of the American
in sliver that they could not live. Hence the crise. So
tabletic was dire, but mutakes were writed to sky
was a firm-rise qualitative of carge as still declared
in the lethous, could not be that facilities in the first
instance, and now by warned higher. As shown as to days a
shearor leaves it is expected that the labourer and the
line, in the shops and on this station will also strike.

The Sherman Breeze.

Down from the Arctic zone

Cometh a hollow mean,

Wandering ionels; Yea, from that sey tomb

Soundeth the Sherman boom,

Thence, and thence only,

Bloweth this chilly breeze,

All of the below Hayes,

Filling each the tom House.

Each man must feel that his

Spent on it vainly,

Quiet as any prouse,

Yet it is all in vain;

Nothing but empty wind.

Hard as this breeze may blow

Grant, the third-termer.

Such is the fate of hum-

Lips at the beaker's briin,

Thus the dark deeds he did-

Deeds that can ne'er be hid-

Just aggravation.

Still of the party hand.

hily, manely.
All of John's crooked ways,

Fitfully sier the seas.

e Ninety third New York Volunteers, in November, My regiment was incorporated with the Army of

at La Harne, Ill., by building a complete circle of free an going to sleep in the enclosure; but he was burned; NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Feb. 18 .- The Fraser River, at a place called Maple Ridge, The school trustges of a Missouri district some twelve miles above this city, is about a made a rule that no mind should attend school on the day after spending a wight at a ball. The legality of this measure is to be tested in the courts. quarter of a mile wide. The south bank is not for from ten feet high. The north bank rose -A recent visitor to Jefferson Davis, on above the water over a hundred feet. The face is farm at Beauvoir, says that he is hard at work on he of the bank had a ragged look, small land slides having occurred from time to time. Trees memoirs, his cotton crop for next season will re ories, and his wife and nephew, Gen. Joseph Davis, at varying from sixty feet in height to mereshrubs grew on the table land almost to the edge of the -A Russian explorer, Poliakow by name bank. George Howison has a farm of 160 acres along the river where the bank is highest. His house is a pleasant one, surrounded by fruit trees, and it is less than the width of a square trees, and it is less than the width of a square acre from the river. Also on the river bank is the 160-acre farm of Justus W. Howison.

On a recent afternoon at about 215 o'clock George Howison, while working on his farm, heard a noise like that produced by a gale striking a cluster of trees, and saw acres of earth covered with the growth of trees disappearing in the river. About half a dozen acres were taken off Justus Howison's farm by the land slide in ten minutes. The river, which was about 50 feet deep at that point, swallowed up the vast quantity of earth that went into it, but was rendered more shallow and the width of the channel was reduced to one-sighth of a mile. When the bank was submerzed, a way ten feet deep was thrown up on the opposite

has lainly returned from an exploration of the Grates of Kungur (a mountain of the Ural chain, and at Nous Argent. After divigent researches he has found netrage -The late Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcas.

SUNDEAMS.

-A tramp protected himself from the cold

is often complained that the majority of his brene spend half their time away from their discess

-In the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland the ground is frozen so hard that before a grave canbi dur creat fires have to be made in the churchwards and in some instances, when this expedient proved using ing, the gravedlygers were compelled to use d -The Gotha publishing house of Perthea has just issued the forty-first volume of their being histories of the European States. It is probably our

the most valuable in the series, as it concerns the his

provinces formerly called the "States of the ch -In Paris, lately, a lady visiting a friend liam Edge, who lived on the bank from which the slide took place, was working on the opposite side of the river. He was causht by the wave and sweet against trees and other obstacles and shally east up on a heap of debris. When found by his sons he was unconscious, and he died four days later.

The river at the place where the land slide occurred presents a strange appearance. Rising from two to ten feel above the surface of the water are trees standing at different anciles, some of them as straight as when they stood on the high bank, and others leaning and partly covered with earth. The tract that went into the river was in shape like a half moon. The new bank reveals redided, light earth for about twelve feet from the top, under which is a stratum of bine clay some twenty feet thick, and all the earth below that, so lar as it is visible, is a mixture of coarse gravel and sami. There are large cracks along the bank, extending inhand for 150 feet or more. The impression is that still more of the bank will go into the river. The next wind storn is likely to prostrate many of the fir trees on the hank, because their roots have been loosened by the frequent deep cracks that have been made among them.

There are several theories as to the cause of the land slide, I seems probable that the current undermined the bank for many feet, enting out the loose gravel and sam, them.

There are several theories as to the cause of the land slide, I seems probable that the current undermined the bank for many feet, enting out the loose gravel and sand. When the water rises, as it does in the summer in consequence of the melting of the snow on the inland mountains along the valley of the Fraser, the Thompson, and other rivers, a new channel will be opened between the displaced earth and the river will disappear. All the boats on the river men this point were sither destroyed or thrown high and dry on the bank. An old resident says that many years ago a land slide occurred that carried a small house into the river. The tenants w wished, on leaving, to put a pet builder which as chained up. The dog, from some mexplicible cause, wa thrown into an access of fury; by a tremendous effect be broke his chain and flew at her, actually tearing away the whole of her nose,

-The inauguration of the new crematarium at Milan took place on Dec. 20, 1870, under the pra-idency of Dr. de. Christoforia, who is President of the sa ciety. The members of the society now number then 200. During the three years it has existed 40 cm. mations have taken place

-It is reported in a Berlin paper that the President of the French Council, M. Preschet roomly asked Gambetta if he was willing to represent the French nation, in case of need, at Berlin. Gambetta sait he would accept the mission, if only to enjoy the apportunity ... Dr. J. Milton Bowers, a San Francisco

physician of hirs repute, destring to possess the six vol. umes of an expensive medical work, is accused of trying to get them by their the carried off two of the books and then two more, but the third attempt was wan through a gimlet hole by a clerk, and the doctor was arrested. -The five wives of an Indiana man are buried side by side. He long desired to place a tout

stone at the head of each, but the cost deterred him, such index finger, accompanied by these words. " For epitass see large stone. -A great deal of gayety is chronicled in

Ireland, famine notwith-tapling. In one of the west districts, Galway, Mr. Pollock gave a brilliant tang bal at the close of last mouth. He is a Scotchman, whopse chased wast tracts, chiefly the property of the Emfamily, in Galway, and went to work farming it himsel -The Illustricte Zeitung gives the following

statistics concerning the telegraphic wires of the word. Those of Europe measured at the close of 1978, 788,78 that embraces the world comprises, therefore, 580.176 English miles, or 1,513,083 kilometres. -The total number of journals and periedicals at present appearing in Rossa (sofferal as 608. Of these, 417 are in Russian, 54 in Police

French, 40 in German, S.in. Latin, 11 in Lithnaulan, 715 Esthonian, 2 in Finnish, 4 in Hebrew, 7 in Armenian, 3 in Georgian, and 4 in Tartar. There are also 46 journils published in the Grand Duchy of Finland. -Elmer Severance of Princeton Mills Minn., held the theory that a man's hand could take harmlessly in boiling water, if placed there while to water was cold and kept submerged while the tenners ture rose. Luckily for himself, he made the expensest with only a finger, for otherwise, his whole hand install

of a flager would have required amputation -The 10th of June of this year will be the tercentenary of the death of Lois de Cambens, and the constion is to be coled ated at Lasbon. The releasing for Reception Communities, and a series of lates will be given

-Mr. Evelyn of Wotton, Surrey, who now enjoys the estates of George Evelyn, author of the his toric diary, and owns the site of the old mausion at lich ford, pulled down years ago, where Peter the Gre resided when in England, is threatened with an elecment action at the hands of a relative, who avers the Mr. Evelyn is illegitimate. Wotton has belonged to the

Evelyns for meanly 3.81 years. -While Russian royalty is pursued by dynamite, the English royal tamily seems afficied a bad drains. An Ottawa correspondent says that I working in her studio, and other laties there we similarly afflicted. While she was in England the state

open resspool was discovered beneath it -In 1873 the Corporation of Londone on the exact spot where Peter worked as a care while in England, a large bound, bearing the world. "Here worked as a ship curpouter Peter, Care of all the the Russians should not have erected some more or

ing monument on the spot in memory of this greatest and, with all his crimes, most reversel monard.

—The People's Entertainment Society has Bething, by inviting a tew points to spend an execute a Laudeth elistrict of Lumburg a hourseam. The current ering given gratis by noblemen, gentlemen, and had a

-An attempt was made last summer to reproduce, from the original Latin manuscript of Thomas a Kempts, the treatile of which he is the recented action. "De Imitatione Christi," novemble he he head he of Brassels. But the manute contact hamburstine grown so dim in parts, through age and the number grown so dim in parts, through ago and the number hands that have turned its bases, as is public the special

-McKee Rankin, the actor, has begun & suit in Chicago to recover goal count a figure world says that when "The Diction" was first acted to city. The agent half him it would be consecuted as the critics of the Live tien, Trime, at 1 from the w that the ament was fooling him, and now he wants the Colon, Feb. 15.-The Panama Star and

- Sweden and Norway are beginning to pay allerdon to the condition of their full version to the system of dates, the critical ways and great known in the critical and a least stress in the contract of the critical and a least stress in the critical and a least st

-The bridegroom was not present at the time operated set a see the will be the set of the bride who know his decimal to the set of the brown to call this will be a set of the brown to call this will be a set of the brown to call this will be a set of the brown to call the brown to cal girly without purely first have the arms of the side o - The recent escape of 11 lwin Armid and

— The reconstructory of Lawrin Armin and the first many transfer and the first state of t ee all try. All but one house reached he a mail -According to a report last before the

Communat Administration on Arthurs has 2.25 spantages, of which 2.25 was shortline of the life and strawlines for the Community Administracy began have been recommended. Spinish S.P. Law never been recommended by the series in section of the series in the section of the series in the

ward as well a time to the first foundation foundation for the state of the state o there and the has been dent or a meaning to the second of the has been dented to the second of the s A constant cough, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and washing of flesh, an except the and of the country of the asset of the same and administration of the same will be necessary hore, or there will be necessary hore, or the country and a country of the necessary hore, or the country and the country